The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

VICTORY IN TENNESSEE! Hood Defeated at Franklin. 1000 REBELS CAPTURED. 6000 KILLED and WOUNDED

Our Loss only 600. Concentration of Our Forces Near Nashville.

Heavy Cannonading Going On. P THE DECISIVE CONTEST AT HAND FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY. I Augusta Not Taken on the 26th, CONSTERNATION AT SAVANNAH.

HOW SHERMAN WILL BE ASSISTED. Important From Rio Janeiro.

E A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO. THE REBEL INCENDIARY PLOT-New Evidence of Its Atrocity Progress of the Registration.

&c., &c., GENERAL THOMAS.

A Great Victory.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The following dispatch confirming the report of the victory in Tenness has been received at headquarters :

Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30 .- Major General Thomas :- The enemy made a heavy persistent A sttack with two corps, commencing at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and lasting until after dark, and was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-tenth of that number. We captured about one thousand men, including one Brigadier-General.

> (Signed) Mai. Gen. SchoffELD.

Nashville Dispatches. Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30 .- Army movement for the last few days have been simply for posttion. The Federal forces have not retreated, except to improve the location and occupy Franklin day; but they will probably select for the battlefield a place much nearer Nashville. The probabilities are that a great battle will be fought with in the next forty-eight hours. Our forces are in eager and anxious expectation for the fray, while our Generals are hopeful and confident of victory Large accessions of Federal troops have reached bere, who have been sent to advantageous post tions. Small detachments of rebel cavalry are operating not far from Nashville ; doing, however, no great damage to the railroad communications, which still remain intact to Chattanooga, train running regularly. There is much excitement smong the citizens of Nashville on account of the , near approach of Hood's army. An army of vete ran reinforcements, under Major-General A. J. Smith, has been passing through the city all day, and transports loaded with troops are still moving. All the troops and Government employees in the arms in the fortifications and trench

, es to-night. SECOND DISPATCH. Nashville, Nov. 30-Midnight.-The enemy [as 4 P. M., made a heavy attack with two corps, but, after persistent fighting, he was repulsed at all points, with a loss of six thousand killed and wounded. Our loss is known to be but about five hundred. During the battle, one thousand prisoners were taken, including a brigadier-general, The battle took place at Franklin.

TRIED DISPATCE Nashville, Tenn., Dec 1 .- Parties who have arrived from the front, and who witnessed the battle of yesterday, describe the attack of the rebel forces as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal lines of masked batteries in a body four lines deep. Each time the rebels were repulsed

with fearful loss. The fort is on the north bank of the river, opposite the town, extending up the river, and encircling the town, was the line of masked batteries. Eye witnesses say the engagement in desperation and furious fighting was hardly equalled by the battle

of Stone River. Forcest in person was on the field, rallying his amen. A rumor is in circulation that he was killed. g but it lacks confirmation.

f About 7 o'clock last night heavy reinforcements reached Schofield, which caused a complete route of the robel forces.

The city to-day is full of fleeing residents of Williamson and other counties south. They state Hood is gathering up all the horses, hogs and mules he can find, and sending them south.

There is great panic among the negroes in the sounties south of Nashville. Numbers are fleeing to this city for protection.

FOURTH DISPATOR. Nachville, Ten .. Dec. 1 .- The Federal force under Gen. Thomas retired from Franklin last night, and have taken position and formed in line of battle south of Nashville about three miles. Skirmishing has been going on all day about five miles south of here. Heavy cannonading can be distinctty heard in the city. No want of confidence is felt by the citizens in ultimate success by the Federals. The employees of the Quartermaster's Department

are under arms, and in the trenches. One hundred and seven Confederate officers in-

cluding one Brigsdier-General, and one thousand persons, arrived in the city this morning. They were captured in the fight, last night, near Frank lin. A great battle may momentarily be expected. FIFTH DISPATOR.

The following a pecial dispatch to the SUR gives distional details of the victory at Franklin :

Nachville, Tenn. Dec. 1-9:30 P. M .- About soon on Wednesday our main army reached Franklin, when General Schofield prepared to give the enemy battle. There was very little skirmishing, as Hood's object was to attack us before we had time to throw up defensive works. About four o'clock the enemy commenced advancing on our lines, when the ball was opened by our batteries shelling their advance; soon after a regular cannon ading opened along the who'se line. The rebels, who had been protected by woods, now emerged from cover, and opened with a flerce volley of musketry along the lines and then charged. For a moment part of our line wr vered, and fell back before the desperate charge, of the enemy. Generals Ruher and Cox, hower er, railied their men and charged the enemy, w'so had crossed over our shandoned line of work a. The rebels were now fighting with the desper ation of demons, charging our line furiously, come lesping our works and fighting hard.

Now ' was the critical moment, and our generals rallyl ag their troops, swung on the rebel flank, dout sing them in the centre, where our artillery an I musketry me wed them down by hundreds The tide was now turned. Our men, inspired with success, gave a wild huzza, swept back on the rebel line like an avalanche, burling the enemy back in the wildest disorder and confusion. Night was now setting in, yet we followed up our advantage. What once threatened to be a disastrous defeat was thus turned into a glorious victory. The courage of our officers and the desperate bravery of our men was unexampled.

Our loss is about seven hundred killed and wounded. We captured over one thousand prisoners and eight battle flags. Two rebel brigadiergenerals are in our hands. A rebel division general was left on the field mortally wounded. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is estimated at three thousand. The rebel Generals Cheatham and Lee's corps were engaged. The brunt of the battle on our side fell on the and division of the 4th corps Capt. Coughlin, of Gen. Cox's staff, was killed, and several regimental commanders and officers were killed and wounded, whose names have not been ascertained. Gen. Stanly was slightly wounded in the neck, but did not leave the field. Gen. Cox states that one could walk fifty yards on dead rebels in his front. The excitement is allayed here by the knowledge of the above facts. Our troops have taken position in a line of works between Nashville and Franklin

The Situation in East Tennessee-(By Mail.)

The situation in Eastern Tennessee is interesting. Gen. Burbridge has reached Cumberland Gap with his force. He moved with great dispatch from Lexington, and the rebels under Breckinridge are now confronted by a formidable army. Cumberland Gap is safe, and as long as it is held Breckinridge will be prevented from invading Kentucks from that quarter. He will scarcely venture to attack our troops, protected, as they are, by such strong works. If the rebels should attempt to retreat, it is presumed that Burbridge will advance to harass their rear.

GENERAL SHERMAN Rebel Reports.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The Richmond papers of Tuesday have been received here. They report that Sherman had not yet taken Augusta, but evidently he had met no disaster, else the rebels would have been quick to herald it.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- Gentlemen who have seen Richmond papers of Tuesday, the 29th of November, say that they contain despatches from Augusta, dated the 26th, which state that Sherman had not approached that city, and repeat the statement in the Savannah papers & the 24th, t River, and that his attempt to march costward had been baffled. The rebels claim that they still occupy Macou, and the Richmond Exquest argues that Sherman cannot reach that city.

Baltimore, Dec. 1 .- The special correspondent of the AMERICAN telegraphs from Annapolis as follows: The steamer Constitution has arrived with 700 paroled men. She left Savannah on Sunday evening. No papers had been received later than Nov. 22d. Nothing definite had been heard from Sherman, but it was the general belief in Savan. nah that he was advancing on the city in two columns. All was consternation among the rebel

tBy Mail.

The Chicago TRIBURE of a late date states:

Mr. Elder, an escaped Union soldier from Charleston, and who was picked up by some of Admiral Dabigren's boats, has arrived at Chicago. He informs us that both Admiral Dabigren and Gen. Foster are cognizant of the movements of Gen. Sherman, and are co-operating with him, Sherman is surely aiming for Savannab, where there are no rear fortifications and but two thousand men. The movement has already been made to sever the connections of Wilmington and Charleston, and as soon as the probable time of Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston, Porter upon Wilmington, Grant upon Richmond, while Sheridan's column will be husy. Elder confirms the statement of Gen Grant that the Confederacy is a abell. He says nothing can stop the onwer1 progress of Sherman; that his advance guard can easily take Macon; that at Anderson ville he will only find a few wrecks of men, the healthy men having been removed; that Augusta and Savannah will easily fall into his hands, with the richest stores of negroes, cotton, and material yet found in the Confederacy. The Chicago TRIBUNE of a late date states

From North Carclina.

Military Movements.

The steamship Melville, from Port Royal the 27th, has arrived at this port. By the Melville we have the report that on the 26th inst. General Foster issued orders for all citizens to be enrolled at that place, and report for duty on the 27th. They were to be formed in companies for home protect tion. The United States forces there were to move immediately-destination unknown. The Melville reports that after leaving port at about 6 P. M. heard heavy and quick firing at Port Boyal, but could not tell its mouning.

Attempted Escape of Union Prisoners from Nalisbury—Grape and Canister Fired at Them—Forty Killed and Many Wounded.

The Richmond Esquiren, of November 28, has the following account of an attempted escape of the Union prisoners of war confined at Salisbury.

Union prisoners of war confined at Salisbury, N. C.:

On Thursday last a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., to make their escape, which was rapidly and effectually quelled at the expense of considerable Yankee blood. It appears that a plot had been formed among the prisoners—of whom there are at easisbury some thirteen thous and—to overpower the interior guard of the encampment, then break through the line of the parapet guard, and, after securing all the arms they could, to march through Western North Carolina into Tennessee, and make good their escape. In the first part of their programme they succeeded. The interior guard were soon overpowered, and two of the unfortunate men were killed while resisting. They then attacked the parapet guard, who fought bravely against the terrible odds until the slarm had been fully communicated to the garrison, and two pieces of artillery were thrown into position bearing upon the encampment. Two of the parapet guard were killed in the gallant defence. In good time the artillery opened, and after a few raking discharges of grape and canuster, the insurrectionists circid out for mercy, and declared that they would make no further effort to get away. By this time they were completely surrounded with artillery and infantry, and it is well for them that they ceased their demonstration and sued for mercy. In ten minutes more the whole camp would have been one scene of slaughter. As it was, about forty were killed and a large number wounded. Thus a very foolish attempt to escape from Confederate durance has ended. It will prove, no doubt, a lesson to prisoners in the South. But for the colness, and, it may be added, the consideration of the officers commanding the garrison, the punishment inflicted upon these misguided captives would have been far more serious, if, indeed, it had not amounted to the annihilation of the entire body.

Tornado at Rio Janeiro.

Great Damage and Loss of Life.

By the arrival of the bark Mirago, Capt. Merrill, have advices from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 18th, most violent tornado visited this place on the 10th instant, at 6 P. M., accompanied by tremendous large hail stones and torrents of rain. The city, for about one quarter of ; mile in width, suffered severely, many houses being blown down and others completely riddled by the hail. The torusdo lasted about 15 minutes. The shipping has sustained a great deal of damage. The bark Leighton, Capt. Blatchford, was capsized, and his (the Captain's) son, a lad of 10 years, drowned ; his wife was saved, almost exhausted. The bark Lapwing was considerably damaged about the ern. The Brazilian brig Manuel was capsized, also several other foreign vessels capsized, and a number of lives lost. A boat from the English line-of-battle ship Bombay while going ashere during the tornade, was upset, and all the crew, with several officers, lost.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

INFORMATION of a seemingly reliable character is the effect that Captain Semmes, of the pirate Alabams, arrived at Bagdad, Mexico, on the 15th of October, on his way to Richmond via Matamoro On Wednesday, when the resignation of Attorney General Bates took effect, the position was ten dered to the Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, but that gentler an declined the appointment.

FROM present appearances no advance copies of the President's Message will be sent to the newspaper press, and therefore, that document will be communicated to the country, as last year, by telegraph-probably on Monday.

THE statement, says a Washington dispatch, which appeared in Wednesday morning's papers, concerning the admissions of Roger A. Pryor, in relation to Gen. Sherman's movements, shortly after he was taken prisoner, was based on the nar ration of several gentlemen who conversed with him, and this fact was distinctly mentioned in the telegram. The denial of Pryor simply raises a question of veracity between the parties.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., papers of Wednesday give detailed accounts of a plot by rebel agents to burn the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot and gov ernment stores worth two millions. The incendiaries were caught in the act of firing the buildings. It is alleged that these emissaries were to receive from the rebel government ten per cent, of the value of the property thus destroyed. Dr. McMullen, preprietor of the Charleston House, of Memphis, is nong those arrested. He is charged with being the agent of the rebel government, and concecting the plot. The prisoners will be tried by a military omission, and probably bung.

Tux daily Washington Cheonicia, of vesterday morning, speaking of Major-General Banks' prepa rations to shortly leave for New Orleans, to resume his position as head of the Department of the Gulf. including Louisians, Arkansas, and Missourl, says : "His civil policy has met the approval of the President of the United States, and he returns to his post at the request of the Executive, and it is no less pleasant to announce lat between Major-Get ist between Major-General Banks and Major-General Banks and Major-General Camby, in charge of the military operations in division of West Mississippi."

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

Tue milk dealers of Washington have raised the SENATOR SHREMAN is to be Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance—the position formerly held by Secretary Feesenden.

The iron-clad monitor Manhattan is in New Or-leans, the first of this class of boats that has made the passage from New York to that city.

To the lover there are but two places in all the world—one where his sweet-heart is, and the other where she isn't. The Worcester Spr ages Mr. Sargent, of South-bore, Mass., has raised this year four pounds of genuine coffee, from the real Java coffee seed. We planted and raised it in a manner similar to peas, the coffee growing in pods in the same manner.

THE Newark ADVENTISES states that it learns up on inquiry at the office in that city of the Morris and Essex Railroad, that the story that Gen. Mc-Clellan has been appointed engineer-in-chief of that road, with a salary of \$25,000 per annum, is entirely without foundation.

Last Sunday Lieux. Delaney and five men of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and a captain of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, were captured by a gang of guerrillas near Annandale, six miles from Alexandria. A party sent in pursuit captured the lieux andris. A party sent in pursuit captured the lieu-tenant of the gang, who had in his possession the overcost of Lieutenant Delaney.

A DEEPS parade of bounty jumpers took place at Indianapole, In., a few days since. Over one hun-dred of them were lashed two-and-two to a long rope, with a herculean African leading the column through the principal streets and ringing a bell. Each jumper carried a large placard on his back, as an advertisement of his profession.

The President has issued a procisation.

The President has issued a procisamation that the treaty between the United States and the King of the Belgians, for the extinguishment of the Scheldi dues, has been duly rastified on both sides: and another proclamation announcing the exchange of ratification of the convention between these same nations, completing by new stip lations the treaty of commerce and navigation of July, 1858.

A MAN was imprisoned two days and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, in Cincinnati, the other day, for whipping his wife. This is another glaring instance of the tyramy towards which the whole country is hastening under the influence of Mr Lincoln's hateful administration. A pretty state of affairs, truly, when a man can't whip his own wife without such a fuse being made about it.

Chas. E Kent and sister, and Mark Robinson, of Richmond, were among some refugees brought to Washington on Thursday. Kent was in possession of drafts on banks in Nasau, N. P., for £677, \$200 in gold, and \$100 in New York State bank notes. Robinson had £250 in sterling exchange, \$5,000 in old North Garolina bonds, and \$72 in Virginia and North Carolina bank notes.

Virginia and North Carolina bank notes.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the coming inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March next. It is hoped by those in charge of the extension of the Capital, that the entire East front will be completed, and there will probably be a greater assemblage than ever before. A monster ox is to be reasted whole at a banquet, and fire engines and political clubs have sent delegations here to engage accommodations. Of course, a ball will be given, and there will be other rejoicings.

This length of sexual railroad in the State of

given, and there will be other rejoicings.

The length of actual railroad in the State of of New York, including city roads, is about 8,500 miles, and the capital stock invested exceeds \$125,000,000, of which not quite \$100,000,000 is paid in The funded debt of the different roads is about \$75,000,000, and the floating debt \$1,000,000 more. The construction of the roads cost \$150,000,000, and the cost of maintaining and operating them exceeds \$5,000,000.

The earnings and receipts for 1864, estimated, will foot up \$40,000,000.

As army correspondent, after summing up the

cel. is for 1864, estimated, will foot up \$40,000,000. As army correspondent, after summing up the the hardships, fasigues and exposures of a soldier's life "in the field," says: "Yet, here in the field before Richmond, in this Army of the James, even among those who have suffered thus and are thus sorely tried, there is less of disloyalty, of shrinking, or of complaint, and more of the true-hearted patriotism, self-forgetful heroism and resi cheerfulness than with the same number of men anywhere in all the North, in Now England or at the West."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from near Butler's leadquarters, says: "On Thursday last, come sighty interesting experiments were made from headquarters, easys: "On Thursday last, come highly interesting experiments were made from Fort Brady, at the left of our lines on this side of the James, with an incendiary shell, which I believe bears the name of its inventor, Mr. A. Berney of the Greek Fire notoriety. One hundred pound shells were fired from our pattery, under charge of C-ptsin II. H. Pieres, of the First Connecticut Artillery. Five frame houses, a distance near a mile, were successively fired and burned to the ground. The cellar of one of these had, it appeared, been used as a sort of magazine, as shells exploded extensively during its conflagration."

A LETTER from Morganzia dated November 17th,

A LETTER from Morganzia dated November 17th, A LETTER from Morganiza dated November 17th, sys: "The report that the garrison at this place was captured by the Rebel General Buckner, sent to a New York paper from New Orleans, is a weeked and nasilelous faisehood. No attack has been made by Buckner, and that the garrison was 'surprase' is simply malignant, as General Ullmann has always proven himself too wide awake and too sleep ess in his vigilance to be surprised himself, even were his soldiers not equally so. Nothing would please this garrison better than an attack by the rebels under Buckner, or any other rebel General."

The Philadelphia Lynger, gives an account of

an attack by the rebels under Buckner, or any other rebel General."

The Philadelphia Lender gives an account of the growth of that city during the war. Among the items noticed are the following: The increase of votes in 1863 over 1860 was 11,250. In 1863, permits were issued for 2.897 buildings: in 1863, 5.000 were created; and during the present year the increase has been proportionately large. In the water department an increase in the use of over 2,000,000 of gallons water is noticed, and in gas of over 9,05,000,000 feet. In 1861 there were 4.417 marriages and 17,217 births: in 1863 there were 5.472 marriages and 15,293 births. The mortality has been greater on account of the military hospitals in the city. Crime and paupertam have decreased since the beginning of the war.

The Boston Traveller says: "We learn from a gentleman from St. Domingo, of Spanish birth, that the insurrection in that island is not at an end, as has been before frequently stated. The Spanish government will not offer terms acceptable to the insurgents, who hold the mountain districts while Spanish troops garrison the towns. Occasionally the garrisons saily out and attack the insurgents, lose a few men and then return to their posts. The money of the mother country is squandered profusely in this war, in one case a smail building for troops cost \$50,000 which might have been built for

theely in this war, in one case a small building for troops cost \$50,000 which might have been built for \$5,000. All trade is at an end. Many of the soldiers who have obtained their discharge from physical disability, settle upon the island, marrying the black women of the country. It is not believed by well informed persons that the Spaniah government will an eced in quelling the rebedien."

A LATE Richmond paper says :- " Another instaimout of Yankee deserters, who came into our lines under 'Order No. 65.' were sent homeward yesterday morning. The evening before their de-parture the commandant of Castle Thunder return. parture the commandant of Castle Thunder return-ed the money and other valuables to those who had ed the money and other valuables to those who had any when they first arrived here, and placed them in a separate apartment of the prison from those who were penniess; but during the night the lat-ter party broke through the barriers which sepa-rated them, and made a raid upon the others for the purpose of robbing them. Being nearly equal in numbers, a desperate fight casued, during which brickless were used treaty freely, and but for the in numeers, a desperate a the camed, during which bricktests were used pretty freely, and but for the interposition of the gua.4, serious consequences might have teen the result. Conspicuous among the raiders was the famous Yankee lieutenant whose recent exploits in cutting through to the temale apartment of the Castle has been noticed in the local columns of the city press."

male apartment of the Castle has been noticed in the local columns of the city press."

Rairii Waldo Emzason, the celebrated Transcendental philosopher, gave the first of his series of Boston lectures on Sunday night. His subject was Education. He begged his instears to accept the invitation of the times, come out from their cliques and castes, take breader views, a widerrange of sympathies, a mere larseeing policy. He would have better public schools, better universities, men thoroughly educated, dipped in the Styx of experience, and ready to answer when asked "what are you, what proof have you found of any tendency in your being, what help can you give to any soul?" He was for larger recognition of genius, whether its evidences came in recognized or unrecognized channels. "What chair of professorship has been offered to Rarey, the horse-tamer? and yet how has he revolutioned men's ideas of education. What extension, what nobility, in his fundamental maxim, that he who would rule a horse must feel neither fear nor anger. I would suggest that Professor Rarey be invited to lecture and exhibit his pupils before all our boards of oducation."

The New England papers give an account of the printers' strike at Boston, which seems to excite as lively an interest as the late printers' strike in this city. Bix journals are destitute of compositors, but so far none seem to have been forced to suspend a single issue. A number of persons from other trades and professions, who had learned the art of setting type in former years, unexpectedly voluntoered their services to the proprietors The scenes

at some of the offices are amusing. A Methodies and Universalist minister are working "at case" at the TRAVELLER office. The entire staff of editors and reporters of the HERALD office are setting type, and the proprietor contrives to discharge by himself the entire duties of the editorial and reportorical departments. A Judge on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts volunteered to read proof or perform any other work upon which his services would be desirable. A Bank cashier offered to "pay for his paper a month in advance and go without it too," if it would help the proprietors. Several members of the Boston bar who were formerly experts of the "stick and rule" offered to "mib" at one of the offices. The Springfield, Mass. REPUBLICAN, gives the following more detailed account of the strike :

REPUBLICAN, gives the following more detailed account of the strike:

The demands of the printers in Boston were fully as insolent as in New York, and the resistance of the newspapers to the strikers bids fair to be equally successful. The Printers' Union voted that the members should strike on Tuesday morning, and that the hands in no one office should resume work unless the proprietors in all complied with their demands. This was intended to include the Evening Transcarr, which threw off the Printers of the Union some weeks since, and has since got a working force entirely disconnected with it. It will thus be seen that had any one paper caved in to the Union's demands, it would still have been without workmen : and very wisely the newspaper proprietors determined to take this time to assert their independence. And they will succeed: and the Printers' Union will fall as dead as it did in New York. All of the papers are still short of help, and the Post advertises for more compositors in this morning's Represican. Good prices and permanent employmet are offered; but no dictation from any association or any individual will be tolerated. It is autonishing that the Boston printers had the fool-hardiness to press their demands after the recent lesson taught by the failure of the strike in New York. But it is an old saying that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The sime for the destruction of the Boston Frinters' Union seems to have come pretty effectually. It appears to be a hard lesson to learn, that the beet way for men, whether employers or employed, is to make their own bargains, without the dictation, of any clique or association; but men will learn to be, and, by and and and a printers' union seems to have come pretty effectually. It appears to be a hard lesson to learn, that the best way for men, whether employers or employed, is

The Incendiary Plot.

A New Development.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The Secretary of States firects that the following dispatch be made known in New York and Philadelphia by telegraph :

in New York and Philadelphia by telegraph:

Hov, W. H. Szward:

"Office of the Associated Press, Baltimore, Dec. 1.—A letter just received from Annapols, as the office of the Baltimore American, from a paroled prisoner from Georgia, conteins a stalement which appears to be important in connection with the recent attempt to burn the city of New York. I send you the substance of the letter. It is signed, by John H. Ripple, Thirty-ninth Illinois vetersing volunteers. He save, when he passed through Savannah on the 19th, he was informed by a professed Union citizen that he would hear of the greatest city burning on record, if the rebels succeeded in the North, and that it was to come off in a very few days. The party went on to state that one Captain Montgomery, formerly of Baltimore, who before the war, was in the livery business, was the agent charged with the duties of firing the Northern cities. Montgomery, he said, intended to burn New York, Washinston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He further said that the rebels in Savannah were high in expectation of soon hearing of Montgomery's auccess, and that he was to receive a large sum of money if successful. The writer says he thought little of the statement until after his strival. He as we the accounts in the papers, whereupon he deemed it his duty to make this statement for publication. Deeming it proper that this Information should be communicated to the Government, I take the liberty of senting you this dispatch.

Respectfully, Alex. Fulton.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

REGISTRATION OF SOUTHERNERS .- SUSPI-HOUS PARTIES SENT TO GENERAL DIX .- NEARLY ALL TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE .- Major Hayner. of General Peck's staff, is still busily engaged in registering the names of Southern refugees, and it takes him and an assistant nearly their whole time. from 10 A. M. to 5 or 6 P. M., to attend to the matter. Still not more than one hundred per day can be examined and registered. The number regisrolls to be filled up have the following headings. which embrace a full description of the refugee. and give a brief history of his antecedents : Name. age, height, complexion, hair, eyes, Southern residence, where born, special remarks, and remarks, Under the head of special remarks is included all that can be learned from the party registering, relative to his family, &c., when the South, how he left it and why, and also when he arrived here. In some few instances, the cause of leaving was stated to be desertion from the rebel army, while others, who boasted Union principles, said they were compelled to leave for fear of Southern venzeance. In the column headed "Remarks," the fact of his having taken the oath of allegiance, or otherwise, is mentioned. When a person presents himself for registry, almost the first question he is asked inwhether he is in favor of the Union. If the answer is in the affirmative, Major Haynor advises him to take the oath of allegiance. No one is compelled to do this, because the Major says he has no power to do so; but of course he who refuses is set down at once as a suspicious character. The excuses offered for not taking the oath are various, but the chief are "having property at the South, which they are afraid of losing," or being "State Rights men." In the latter case the matter is easily disposed of and, indeed, in many instances the parties bave really no idea whatever of the ing of the expression. Those who refuse to take the oath are sent to General Dix, and they generally take it before they leave his presence. If any refuse to take it on the ground that they are still faithful to the Confederacy, they are of course detained. Nearly all, however, say that they will say or do nothing against the Government while here. The inquiry is then made: "Then what position do you intend to occupy ?" The answer is invariably, "A neutral one;" whereupon the parties are informed that neutrality is not regarded here, for "those who are not for us are against us," and the cath is ultimately taken. Those who refuse to avail themselves of General Dix's invitation to register their names will be liahie to arrest. It is understood that all hotels and private boarding-houses have received inetructions to aid the authorities by sending

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